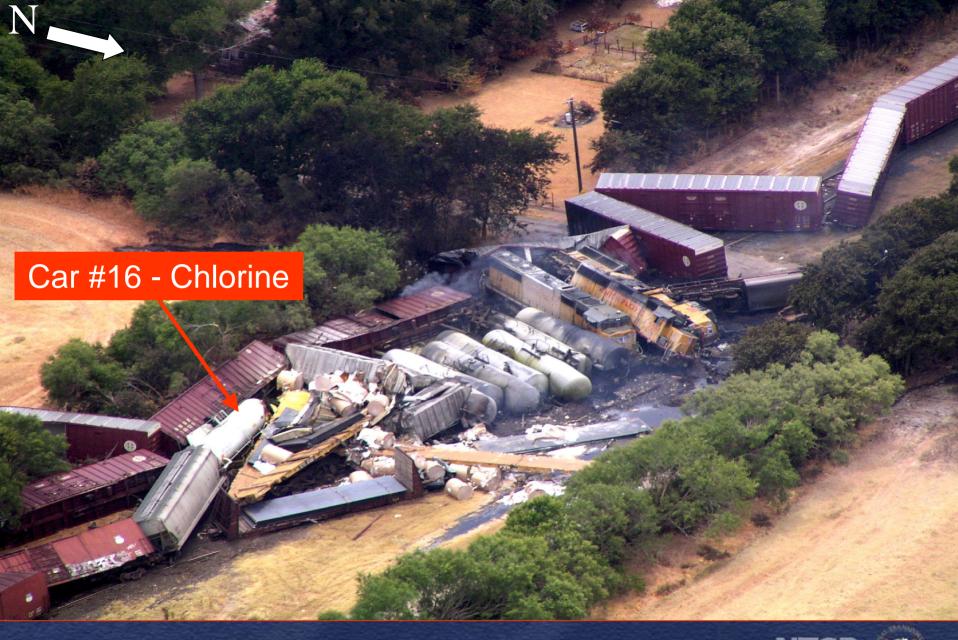


NTSB National Transportation Safety Board

Office of Railroad, Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Investigations

Macdona, Texas

Hazardous Materials





Chlorine Release

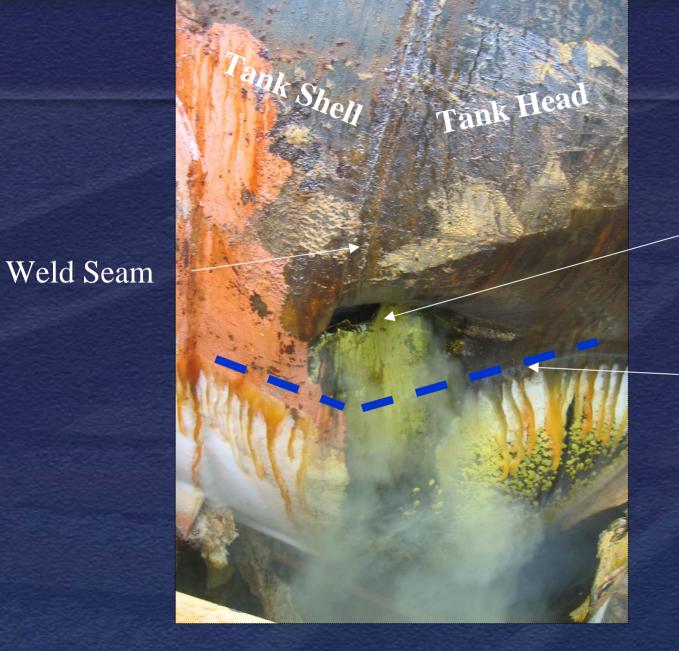
- Tank car loaded with 90 tons of liquefied chlorine
- About 60 tons of poisonous liquefied chlorine gas released
- Immediately vaporized and engulfed derailment site within 700 ft
- Drifted 10 miles northwest



Chlorine Gas

- Transported as a compressed liquefied gas
- Poisonous by inhalation
- IDLH 10 ppm
- EPA estimated concentration around 400,000 ppm



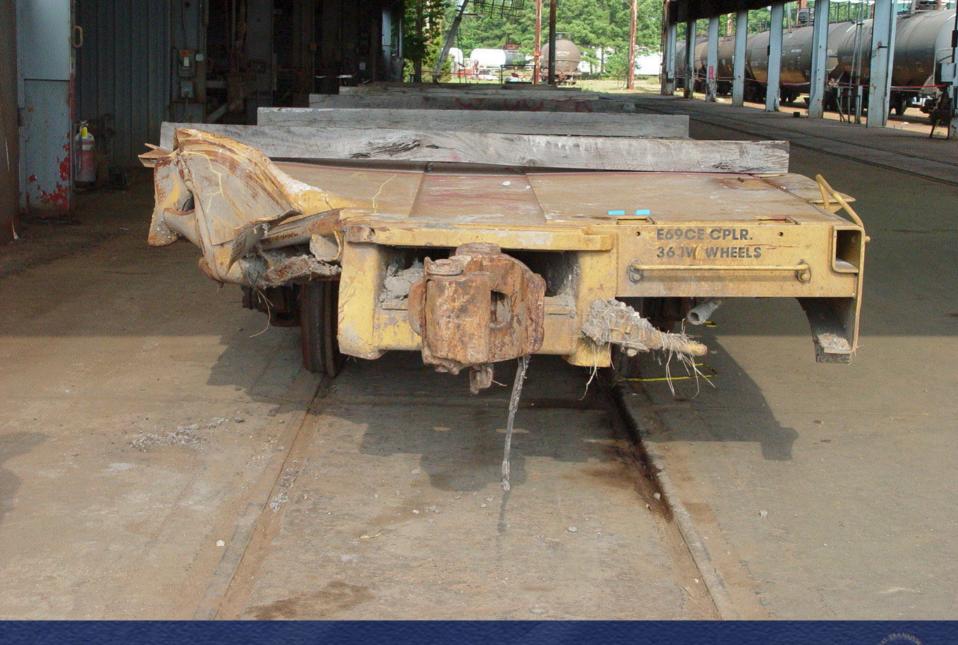


Puncture (2" x 11')

Frost Line









Punctured Tank Car

- Manufactured in 1976
- Insulation & outer steel jacket
- Tested to 500 psig
- Tank Shell
 - $-\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick
 - Non-normalized steel
- Tank Heads
 - -13/16 inch thick
 - Hot formed steel



Tank Car Performance

- Tank head
 - DBTT $< -40 \, \mathrm{^o}\,\mathrm{F}$
 - Ductility limited puncture
- Tank shell
 - DBTT $> 85^{\circ}$ F
 - Brittle under most operating conditions



Tank Car Performance Cont'd

- Charpy impact energies lower than some of the Minot tank cars
- Fracture toughness of the steel from the Macdona tank car inferior to the steels from some of the Minot tank cars

Conclusion

The tank car shell involved in the Macdona accident would have been susceptible to catastrophic fracture if the shell had experienced a large penetration of several feet or more across the shell.



Previous Recommendations

Low fracture toughness of tank car steels Minot, North Dakota

- Updated evaluation of FRA progress to implement safety recommendations
- Reiteration of tank car safety recommendations



Previous Recommendations Cont'd

Vulnerability of tank cars transporting poisonous gases – Graniteville, SC

- Recommendation to FRA to mandate operational measures (tank car placement and restricted speeds)
- Prompt action required





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